and in the benefits of the coach factory wherever it may be located. I would just like to thank the honourable Members. Madam, it is a luxury which I enjoy . . .

श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल : भोपाल के बारे में . . .

श्री माधवराव सिंधिया : वह भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। रिपेअरिंग यूनिट की जो बात वह ध्यान में रखी जाएगी।

Madam, I would like to thank the honourable Members because it is a luxury which I enjoy on very rare occasions in the Railway Ministry that everyone is congratulating the Government on their decision to locate the coach factory in Kapurthala and for that I would like to extend my warm thanks and gratitude to all the honourable Members. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thought you were referring to the luxury of having five lady Members behind you!

Now, the Minister of Petroleum to make a statement.

III. Significant oil strike in Rajgarh structure of Upper Assam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA):

Madam, I am happy to make this statement about a significant oil discovery in the Rajgarh structure of Upper Assam.

Oil has been discovered in the first well drilled in this structure by Oil India Ltd. This well is at a distance of about 20 kms. east of Moran in the Dibrugarh District of Assam. Initial production testing has led to a flow of 315 barrels per day of good quality crude oil of 32° API gravity through 6.5 mm surface choke. The thickness of the oil column is 26 metres and the area of the structure is about 23 sq. kms. Drilling of this well started on 21st May, 1985 and the objective depth of 3987 metres was reached on 30th June, 1985.

It may be mentioned here that this is the second oil bearing structure discovered by Oil India Ltd. in the recent past in this area. The first one was Tinali structure where oil at the rate of about 350 barrels per day flowed through 5.0 mm. choke.

Initial exploration in this area was carried out in 1963-64 but without any success. Exploration was then temporarily suspended. A detailed survey using the modern Common Depth Point Method of shooting and deploying digitial field recording systems was carried out during 1983-84. The data acquired was processed and interpreted by OIL's own geoscientists at their Computor Centre at Duliajan. Two more wells are proposed to be drilled during this year on Rajgarh structure.

Even though the full potential of this structure would be assessed after the other two locations are drilled, indications are that a new oil field with significant potential has been discovered.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy—Not here. Mr. Hukmdeo Narayan—Not here. Mr. Biswa Goswami.

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI (Assam): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad that a new oil structure has been discovered in Assam. In fact, if proper drilling is done, more such oil structures can be found in Assam. Assam is actually floating over oil, and we are glad for this. When the new wells will be sunk in the new structure, necessarily natural gas will also be found. As at present, natural gas in

Assam is being flared up; it has not yet been utilized. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether in the new structure also we are going to waste this national wealth. that is, natural gas. Secondly, in the Assam accord it was agreed that a third oil refinery will be set up in Assam after discovery of more oil in the new structure. A refinery is justified demand. It has been agreed to in the Assam accord also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that refinery will be in the public sector or not, because if it is in the private sector the interest of the State would not be safeguarded. Then, to the people whose land will be acquired for drilling purposes compensation should be paid promptly, and the children of the land losers should be absorbed in the services of the ONGC. Also I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether in view of the new oil that has been struck in Assam the Government is going to reconsider the question of giving more royalty to the States of Assam and Gujarat at the increased rate, considering the increase in the price of crude oil. These are my questions.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Madam, the hon. Member Shri Goswami has put many questions. One is with regard to the flaring up of gas in Assam. It is a fact that Assam has associated gas, and this associated gas is being flared up. It is because of the fact that many industries that have come up in Assam which may take this gas, even the committed users of gas sometimes fail to lift the required or committed quota. There is a proposal to set up a gas based power plant in Assam and probably a fertilizer factory is also coming up. If these two schemes are implemented, probably the gas which is being flared up would be put to the optimum use. With regard to the question of acquisition of land for drilling purposes and payment of compensation to the owners, it is a settled policy of the ONGC and Oil India that whenever land is taken for drilling purposes, adequate compensation is paid. And not only it is paid but it is expeditiously paid.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): 'Adequate' means market rate?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: As decided under the Acquisition Act. With regard to the question of providing employment to land losers, there is also a settled policy to provide employment to the land losers and we try that at least one of them is employed in the set-up. With regard to the question of royalty, this matter, as I earlier replied in this House, is engaging the attention of the Central Government. Soon we will settle this question and I hope it would be to the satisfaction of both the State Governments of Gujarat and Assam. This is all I can say. Thank you ...

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): May I know from the hon. Minister when the refinery process is going to start, what is the composition of oil and what is the total content of kerosene? As you know, kerosene is in short supply and, therefore, it is very important that this information is available to the House.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Madam, the Home Minister has made a statement about the setting up of the refinery in accordance with the agreement which has been reached with Assam Movement people. As and when that matter comes up, we will certainly take it up. With regard to the production of oil, Oil India is producing 2.73 million tonnes of oil and a little more than 2 million tonnes is being produced by the ONGC. So far as the availability of kerosene is concerned, the matters relating to availability and demand are being looked into. We make a block allocation to the States and then it is the responsibility of the State Governments to supply kerosene oil to the consumers. According to the needs of the State Governments, we try to meet their demands as far as possible.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Statement regarding Punjab.

IV. Constitution of a Commission in terms of paragraph 7.2 of the memorandum of settlement on Punjab Issues.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): Madam, according to paragraph 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement dated the 24th July, 1985, signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Shiromani Akali Dal on the Punjab issues, a Commission is required to be constituted to determine the specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. In pursuance of this provision, the Government of India have appointed a Commission consisting of Shri Justice K. K. Mathew, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Commission shall apply the principles of contiguity and linguistic affinity with village as a unit for such determination and may also take into consideration such other factors as it may deem relevant or appropriate. The Commission is to make its recommendations to the Government of India not later than the 31st October, 1985. A Resoluton constituting the Commission has been published in the Official Gazette on 20th August, 1985.

श्री सुशील चन्द महन्त : महोदया, मैंने सिर्फ एक बात पूछनी है कि यह जो कमीशन एप्वायंट हुए हैं, इनके टर्मज़ आफ रैफ्रेंस सैटल कर दिए हैं या नहीं ? दूसरा इसके अन्दर लिखा है कि

"The Commission shall apply the principles of contiguity and linguistic affinity with village as a unit..."

इसमें मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक गांव से कंटीग्यूटी रुकती हो जिससे एक ब्लाक, दस या बीस या तीस गांव और या फिर 50 गांव पर एक ब्लाक, सामने अड़ता हो, एक पचास गांव का ब्लाक आता हो दूसरे साइड पर और एक गांव से उसकी कंटीग्यूटी टूटती हो तो क्या एक गांव आब्सटैकल माना जाएगा या नहीं, क्योंकि जब सारे एरिया के बारे में फसला होना है और जब पिछली बार फैसले हुए इस बात पर तो उसके अन्दर जब अकाली पार्टी और बाकियो के फैसले हुए तो यह फैसला हुआ कि एक या दो गांव या ज्यादा गांव के ब्लाक को रोक नहीं सकेंगे और उसकी कंटीन्यूटी नहीं तोड़ सकेगा। क्योंकि ऐसा प्रश्न उठ सकता है, इस टेरीटोरियल एडजस्टमेंट के अन्दर। अब जो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग रीजन है, वह सारा हिन्दी स्पीकिंग और 107 गांव का एक ब्लाक बनता है, उस में से हो सकता है कि पचास गांव के ब्लाक को एक गांव कंटीग्यटी रोकता हो, तो इससे बड़ी बेइंसाफी हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं पूछता हूं कि यह जो टर्मस एण्ड रेफरेन्स की गई है, इसमें यह बात क्लीयर कर दी गई है या नहीं की गई है।

एक प्रश्न और पूछना है कि टेरीटोरियल कमीशन के लिए बाकी एरियाज के बारे में कमीशन मुकर्रर होना था। उसका कुछ निर्णय हुआ या नहीं हुआ ? फार दी क्लेम्स एण्ड काउण्टर क्लेम्स आफ दी बोथ स्टेटस, पंजाब भी क्लेम करता है और हम भी पंजाब को क्लेम करते हैं; उनके बारे में भी कमीशन मुकर्रर होना था, उसका कोई फैसला हुआ या नही हुआ ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : उपसभापति जी, यह आयोग बनाया गया है, उस मेमोरेण्डम आफ सेटलमेंट के अंतर्गत, जिसके पैरा "7" सब-पैरा "2" में जो भाषा या जो विषय है, वह अपने आप में टर्मस आफ रेफरेन्स है और जैसा मैंने बताया कि आयोग ऐसे निर्धारण के लिए एक यूनिट के रूप में गांव के साथ सामीप्य और भाषायी सजातीयता के सिद्धांतों को अपनाएगा और ऐसे अन्य तथ्यों पर भी विचार कर सकता है, जिन्हें वह संगत अथवा उचित समझे।